

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~16th April, 1959COCOM Document No. 3416.35/5COORDINATING COMMITTEE*5. List Policy  
General*RECORD OF DISCUSSIONONTHE EMBARGO OF THE SCRAP FORMS OF ALLOYS COVERED BY ITEM 163513th April, 1959

Present: Belgium (Luxembourg), Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

References: COCOM Documents 3416.35/1 and 2.

1. The CHAIRMAN asked for views on the United States Delegation's proposal to add to Item 1635 a final sub-paragraph reading:

"Completely or substantially segregated scrap forms of the above listed alloys".

2. The UNITED KINGDOM Delegate stated that his authorities viewed this proposal with disfavour. They regarded iron and steel scrap as material suitable only for re-melting. It could not in general be re-used as alloy steel and there was therefore no risk that re-usable alloy steel which was subject to embargo would be exported as scrap. Iron and steel scrap in general, the Delegate reminded the Committee, was not under embargo. His Government did not wish to subscribe to any embargo undertaking which they would be unable to supervise. Nor did they wish to agree to an embargo being imposed once more upon iron and steel scrap, which the Committee had decided last summer to remove from control.

3. The BELGIAN Delegate said that his Government considered that the products referred to in the United States proposal should be placed under embargo, as they could be used as raw materials.

4. The TURKISH Delegate said that his Government were in favour of an embargo on scrap.

5. The FRENCH Delegate stated that in the view of French experts scrap forms of these alloys lost their characteristics as alloys when smelted; there was thus no need to place them under embargo. The Delegate supported the United Kingdom position, but stated that his attitude was a little less firm.

6. The CANADIAN Delegate stated that his Government were satisfied with the embargo coverage of Item 1635 and were not in favour of the proposed amendment.

7. The DANISH and NETHERLANDS Delegates said that they could join the majority.

8. The GERMAN Delegate stated that his authorities were not favourable to the addition of such a sub-item for reasons which had already been expressed by his United Kingdom colleague. Nevertheless, if it were the general wish of the Committee to add this sub-item, the German authorities would be prepared to reconsider their decision.

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9. The JAPANESE Delegate stated that his position was identical with that of the German Delegation.
10. The ITALIAN Delegate stated that his Government were satisfied with the present coverage. They would be prepared, however, to re-examine the matter if there was a strong feeling in the Committee in favour of the United States proposal.
11. The NORWEGIAN Delegate stated that he had no strong feelings in either direction.
12. The CHAIRMAN summed up the position. The United Kingdom Delegation objected strongly and were supported by the Canadian, French, German, Italian and Japanese Delegations, although the French Delegate was a little more openminded and the last three would be prepared to reconsider the matter if the Committee desired. The Danish, Netherlands and Norwegian Delegations would be prepared to join the majority. The Belgian and Turkish Delegations could accept the United States proposal.
13. The UNITED STATES Delegate expressed his thanks to the Delegates who had agreed to the proposal and also to those who had said they would agree to it if a majority voted in its favour. He stated that his Delegation's views were clearly stated in COCOM Document 3416.35/2. Replying, however, to those Delegations who foresaw administrative difficulties in the identification of the scrap involved, he pointed out that the proposal specified "completely or substantially segregated forms". In such forms, the scrap was really nothing less than the alloys themselves. The Delegate expressed surprise at the apparent technical difference of opinion to which his United Kingdom colleague had alluded; and expressed the hope that further investigation would lead the United Kingdom authorities to a change of viewpoint.
14. The CHAIRMAN concluded that the United States proposal to add a sub-item to Item 1635 had not been accepted by the Committee.

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